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O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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CONVENTION MEETS

National Republican Gathering
Called to Order.

BIG CROWD PRESENT.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado Made
Temporary Chairman.

Senator Hanna Wields the Gavel at
the Opening of the First Session—
Brilliant Scenes in the Great Hall—
Lodge of Massachusetts Permanent
Chairman—Credentials Committee Re-
ports—Platform Adopted.

Philadelphia correspondence:
Shortly after noon Tuesday the twelfth
national nominating convention of the
Republican party was called to order in
Philadelphia, the same city in which the
first one met forty-four years ago. Of
these twelve conventions Philadelphia has
had three, Chicago five and Baltimore,
Cincinnati, Minneapolis and St.
Louis one each.

Tuesday's proceedings were of a purely
perfunctory character. Senator Hanna, chair-
man of the national committee, called
the convention to order. A surprised
clergyman read a lengthy prayer in a
silence which was truly remarkable in so
vast an audience. Then Secretary Dick
read the call. The delegates answered to
their names and Senator Wolcott was
installed as temporary chairman and
made a speech, after which the committees
on credentials, organization, resolu-
tions and rules were selected and retired
for deliberation.

Two thousand people attended the for-
mer opening of the convention. The spe-
cial hall was well filled and the scene was
one to remember. Facing the speaker's
platform were nearly one thousand dele-
gates and as many alternates represent-
ing the Republicans of every State and
territory in the Union, including Hawaii
and Alaska. Seated in the surrounding
the inner circle was the crowd of eight-
seers. The arrangements were perfect.
On all sides was heard unstinted praise
for the Quaker City managing commit-
tee. The feature of the first session was
the speech made by Temporary Chair-
man Wolcott of Colorado.

Senator Wolcott in his eloquent speech
touched upon all the leading events of the
past four years and made them appear
as arguments for the continuation in
power of the present administration. All
allusions to the Spanish war, of the Philip-
pine questions and other leading char-
acteristics of the administration were re-
ceived with prolonged applause. The
scene in the spacious hall during the
progress of Senator Wolcott's speech was

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

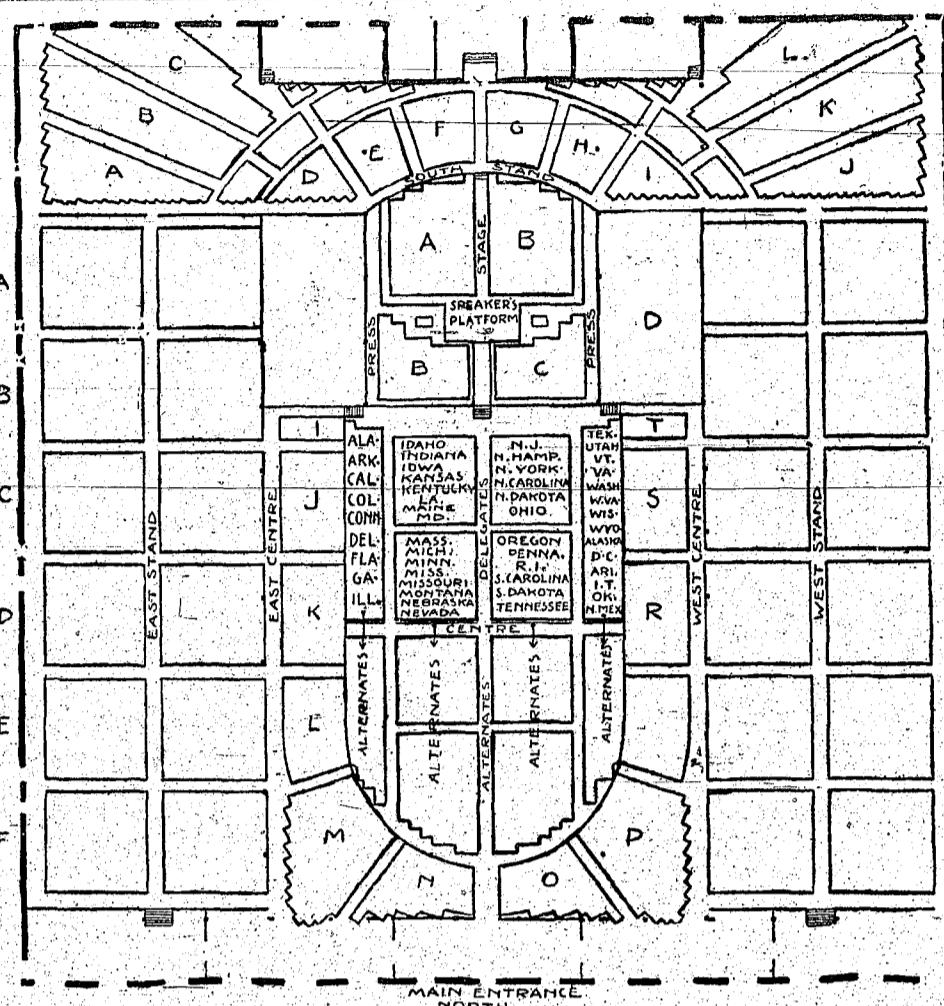
JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

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VOLUME XXII.



Seating Plan of the Auditorium of the Republican National Convention Hall, Showing the Location of All the State and Territorial Delegations.

gan to congest with the crowds during the early hours. The cars added hundreds every minute, and as the outer gates were not opened until 10 o'clock, the early arrivals were massed on the walks and streets awaiting the signal to get in. The street vendors did a thriving business in buttons and badges and a lively trade was carried on in souvenirs for the convention.

While these scenes were being enacted about the convention hall, the political managers and the delegates were holding their final conference and caucuses, and preparing for the work before them. Illinois, Ohio and a number of other delegations held morning meetings for organization and felt the pulse of the delegates on the vice-presidential situation. Most of the state delegations arranged to go to the hall as bodies, many of them being escorted through the streets by their marching clubs with bands and banners.

This incident over, the chairman recognized Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on credentials, who mounted the platform and read the exhaustive report of the committee. The settlement of the Delaware contest in favor of "Gas" Adicks, announced by the chairman, was greeted with considerable applause from the

members of the Fremont Association. Senators Hanna and Culion met the distinguished veterans of Republicanism, and leading veterans forward to Chairman Wolcott's side waved their arms as a signal for applause. The convention cleared, delegates arose and waved their hats and the faded flag was kept in sight of the demonstrative spectators while the hand band was played "America." This was the signal for renewed enthusiasm. The banner bore the legend "National Fremont Association of Republican Clubs of Pittsburgh."

The platform declared against impropper trusts, but commands combinations of capital which result in the extension of power. The maintenance of the gold standard is insisted upon. A plank pledges the party to give the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico as large a measure of self-government as the cir-

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The Avalanche

O. PAIMIER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NEW BED FOR RIVER.

FARMERS CHANGE COURSE OF THE MISSOURI.

Cutting of New Channel Through Brugher's Bend Throws Much Land from Nebraska Into South Dakota—Midsummer Quietness of Trade.

An armed band of thirty-two men from South Dakota has cut a channel through Brugher's bend, or, as it is known on the map, Brugher's bend, in the Missouri river. There is great excitement over the matter at Jackson, Neb. The bend is some twenty-five miles around and not more than a quarter of a mile across its neck. At one time probably the channel of the river ran across it. Residents of the town have always contended that if a channel could be cut through the neck it would prevent the recurrence of the spring floods. Another result of cutting through the neck is to throw thousands of acres of excellent farming land into South Dakota which has been a part of Nebraska.

DULLNESS OF MIDSUMMER.

Distributive Trade Is Going Through the Season of Quietness.

Broadstreet says: "Midsummer dullness in distributive trade and industry and further reduction of prices of manufactured goods, particularly iron and steel and raw textiles, but a marked upward movement in nearly all agricultural products, are the leading features of the business situation this week. Some weakness has been noted in cotton goods, without, however, favorably affecting distribution. Retail trade in dry goods has been helped by warmer weather. Wool is lower, and the woolen goods market is rather quiet. Weakness of prices is still the leading feature of the iron trade. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,645,150 bushels, against 4,678,023 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,514,593 bushels, against 3,034,205 bushels last week."

WHITECAPS IN TENNESSEE.

They Whip Three Men for Neglecting to Provide for Their Families.

Great excitement prevails at Quebec, Tenn., over the wave of whitecaps in that vicinity. Ten or twelve men visited the homes of Charles George, Floyd and Clark Davis, and after dragging the men into the woods, beat Floyd Davis and George almost to death. They took Clark Davis' measure for a coffin. The reason given for the whipping is that the men were lazy and would not work or provide for their families.

DEVELOPS INTO A LOCKOUT.

New Phase of Miners' Sympathy Strike for Mules at Cambridge.

President Huskins of the Ohio miners' organization, who went to Cambridge to inquire into the miners' strike inaugurated there to secure better care for the mine mules, advised the headquarters in Columbus that the mine operators were inclined to treat the situation as a lockout and had announced the indefinite suspension of work in their mines, thus ignoring the strike.

Coutants on the Diamond.
The standing of the club in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn ... 31	Chicago ... 29
Philadelphia ... 32	St. Louis ... 24
Pittsburg ... 25	Boston ... 23
Boston ... 30	New York ... 19

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis ... 31	Cleveland ... 27
Chicago ... 34	Kansas City ... 28
Milwaukee ... 29	Detroit ... 20
Minneapolis ... 30	Buffalo ... 20

Army Worm in the Dakotas.

The dreaded army worm has appeared on the Missouri sand bars along the river front in Yankton, S. D., in such numbers as to cause serious alarm. Twenty or thirty acres of willows have been swabbed, and the worms are moving eastward. They invaded J. C. Schott's farm and house and drove the family out. He lost his garden and part of his crops.

Double Murder and Suicide.

Charles Miford of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, broke into the house of James Fitzsimmons of the same city, split open the latter's head with an ax, wounded Mrs. Fitzsimmons and her daughter, fatally shot Joseph Drake and, when pursued by the police, shot himself in the heart and brain.

Thirty-five Lives Are Lost.

Thirty-five lives were lost in a railroad disaster at Camp Creek, Ga. The passenger train No. 7 plunged into a yawning washout sixty feet deep and 125 feet wide. Every person on the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished.

Rains Cause Yellow Fever.

The unusually heavy rains throughout Cuba have caused yellow fever in places where it had been unknown for several years. Fortunately, except at Santa Clara and Guanabacoa, the United States troops have escaped.

Sidney Lucas Wine Derby.

American Derby at Chicago was won by Sidney Lucas, a 20 to 1 outsider, in 2:40%. The favorite, Little Gibson, was beaten badly, finishing third far behind James, who was led four lengths by the winner.

Rev. F. B. Bartlett Drawn.

The Rev. F. B. Bartlett, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin of San Francisco, was drowned while swimming in a creek near Agua Caliente. He went into the water when overexposed and was seized with cramps or fainted from overexposure.

In New York Central System.

There is a rumor in New York City that papers have been signed whereby the Monon Railroad has become the property of the New York Central.

Wisconsin Town Swept by Fire.

The entire business section of the village of Midleton, Wis., was wiped out by fire. Insurance loss is \$75,000 to \$100,000, with actual loss much greater. Twenty-three buildings are reported to have burned, including the opera house, two hotels and the postoffice.

Aztec Posse Kills Bandits.

A posse riding Globe, Ariz., with a Mexican heavily ironed who was one of the gang of four who murdered two station keepers and committed several depredations two weeks before. The officers met the gang and killed the other three.

NEWS OF NORTHERN FLEET.

Steamer Jeanie Arrived at Seattle from Cape Nome.

The steamer Jeanie, Captain Mason arrived at Seattle, fourteen days from Cape Nome, with few passengers and no freight. The Jeanie brought out no gold, except what was in the possession of her passengers, as it has not been possible to do much work in the district during the winter season. The Jeanie was the first vessel to break through the ice and reach Nome this season. She sailed from Seattle May 2 and arrived at Nome May 23. The Jeanie brings news of all the vessels of the northern fleet. They are waiting the breaking up of the ice, some remaining at Dutch Harbor and the others scattered along to within 140 miles of Cape Nome. Returning passengers report the general health at Nome to have been good throughout the winter. There are no lack of accommodations and prices for everything are high, but the situation will be relieved as soon as the ice breaks and freight vessels get through.

MARBLE STOLEN FROM GRAVES.

Fort Meigs Cemetery Tombstones Brought into a Corner.

Charles Harsh and Andrew Gehrke, prominent Toledo, Ohio, business men, are wrought up over the discovery that the old Fort Meigs cemetery has been desecrated and nearly 300 tombstones removed. The men say the slabs were removed by the trustees in charge of the ground because they interfered with the cropping of the grass with lawn-mowers. Many of the tombstones have been found at neighboring farm houses doing duty as paving blocks. In one instance the foundation of a corncrib was found to be the death of a soldier in the cemetery. Grand Army men propose a thorough inquiry into the matter. The Fort Meigs cemetery is near the historic Perryville on the site of an Indian battle. William Crooks, Rudolph Zingg and Halsted Thornton, of the trustees, say they are not aware of the trespass.

BAD FIRE IN SOUTH BEND.

One Killed and Five Injured During the Burning of a Hotel.

One man killed, five persons seriously hurt and a number of others slightly hurt is the result of the destruction by fire of the Morrison Hotel, South Bend, Ind. The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, started shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, and almost immediately was followed by a terrific explosion. Before the department could reach the scene the building was in flames, and many of the inmates had narrow escapes. When the explosion occurred Mrs. F. Smith, an actress, was blown through one of the windows. One of her legs was broken and she was badly burned about the head. Her husband, an actor, had a narrow escape. The Morrison Hotel was known until recently as the Glenview Hotel. The loss to the property will amount to \$15,000, partly insured.

TRAP GUN KILLS A BURGLAR.

Intruder Discharges the Weapon and Causes His Own Death.

The spring house of Philip Spritzbach, a well-known farmer west of Canal Dover, Ohio, had been robbed repeatedly recently. The other night he set a shotgun so that in opening the spring house door the intruder would discharge it. At 3 o'clock in the morning he heard the gun discharge, and, rushing to the spring house, found dead man before the door with the top of his head literally blown off. Spritzbach notified Coroner J. A. Dickson. Later the body was identified as that of Elmer Eckert, a young man who lived in Canal Dover. Spritzbach was exonerated at the inquest.

Killed by Electric Shock.

City Marshal Milford Parker Was Instantly Killed at Galena, Ill.

City Marshal Milford Parker was instantly killed at Galena, Ill. A telephone wire had fallen across the sidewalk and he picked it up to wrap it around a post. He walked a distance of about thirty feet with it in his hands, when he suddenly pitched forward dead. In pulling the wire to fit it up, it touched a live wire which connected the current.

Spring Wheat Crop Damaged.

Serious and Irreparable Damage has been done spring wheat in the Northwest just now; how serious is a question upon which interested men differ. The most conservative view, based on conditions as they are to-day, does not give hope of a crop exceeding 60 per cent of that produced in Minnesota and the Dakotas last year.

Stampede at an Exhibition.

At an exhibition of tableaux by a Roman Catholic society at Covington, Ky., the lights went out and the girls on the stage cried "Fire," causing a panic and stampede from the crowded building. Many were trampled upon and bruised, but none is reported dangerous, hurt.

New Bridge for Mississippi.

United States engineers and surveyors are at work in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., making the plans and specifications for the proposed new bridge across the Mississippi river.

Male Certain of Death.

Tying around his neck a rope, which was attached to a heavy stone, W. H. Brockway plunged from the bridge over the Cache La Poudre river, near Greeley, Colo., and was drowned.

Denver Times Changes Hand.

The Denver Times has passed into the hands of a new management. Charles E. Hasbrook, recently business manager of the Denver Republican, assumed control as editor and manager.

Fire Loss \$1,000,000.

Fire burned business buildings in Bloomington, Ill., and caused a loss of \$1,000,000 or more.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$8.00 to \$11; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 59c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; new potatoes, 40c to 50c per bushel.

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Death May Be Due to Poison.

At Green Spring, Ohio, Frank Moore, a prominent business man, died from what is supposed to be strichnine poison. The man was in good health, was taken with spasms and died twenty minutes later.

Death of Artist E. D. Grafton.

E. D. Grafton, a water color artist of national reputation, died at his home in Cincinnati. He was 88 years old, unmarried, and had practiced his art in Cincinnati over fifty years.

Mrs. Beveridge Is Dead.

Mrs. Beveridge, wife of United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, died in a sanitarium at Danville, N. Y., of heart failure. She had been ill several months.

Tower Hill, Ill., Burns Badly.

The business portion of the little town of Tower Hill, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Insurance loss is \$75,000 to \$100,000, with actual loss much greater. Twenty-three buildings are reported to have burned, including the opera house, two hotels and the postoffice.

Aztec Posse Kills Bandits.

In Omaha C. H. King, a stock broker, and killed James Flood, a blackman. King had telephoned for a black, he and

his wife intended to take the train for Birmingham, Ala. Flood was intoxicated when he arrived and insisted on coming into the house. King commanded him not to enter, but Flood kept coming. King then shot through the door, the first shot penetrating the right lung, the second entering the abdomen and a third the back. Flood died almost instantly. King was arrested.

CANADIAN STEAMER CHASED.

Albatross Unable to Catch the Alpha in Water About Cape Nome.

It has developed that the steamer Alpha, the Canadian vessel which landed freight and passengers at Cape Nome recently without a permit from the United States Government, had been chased on the water by the United States revenue cutter "Albatross" and that the Alpha had shown a clean pair of heels to the Albatross. The United States revenue cutter Bear, which also had been looking for the Alpha, was pined in by a fleet of ice and was unable to move. The Albatross sighted the Alpha about three days out from Nome and signaled the Canadian steamer to heave to. The Alpha ignored the signal and steamed to Vancouver at a thirteen-knot gait, while the Albatross, still signaling, followed at a ten-knot gait, until the Alpha got away. It is now said that the Alpha will be seized the next time she enters an American port.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

Three Men Work Inside, White Three Others Keep Watch.

Six men attempted to rob the First National Bank of Coopersburg, Pa., the other night. Three went into the bank and three remained outside on guard. The outer door of the vault was blown open and the combination knob of the inner door broken off. The robbers worked there until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they became alarmed and left. Dr. A. L. Dennis passed the bank while the robbers were at work. The three who remained outside knocked him down and tied him and at the point of a revolver made him keep quiet. After the robbers fled, he gave the alarm. The thieves stole two horses and two buggies in which to escape. They were tracked to Ashtabula County. Had they succeeded in opening the safe door they would have secured \$30,000.

WRECKED BY THE WIND.

Families of Nebraska Farmers Seek Refuge in Cellars.

A small tornado performed a north of Alexandria, Neb., and two farms are strewn with wreckage left by the elements. Those who were watching saw the little funnel cloud formed by a mass of flying debris. It struck Henry Allbright's farm first, six miles to the north. The members of the family found refuge in the cellar. The house and buildings were almost a complete wreck. The course of the storm was southeast, and P. Dunn's farm was in its path. All the outbuildings were blown to pieces and the house and barn blown down, the family escaping injury by fleeing into the cellar. Three-quarters of an inch of rain fell in a few minutes.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

City Marshal Milford Parker was instantly killed at Galena, Ill. A telephone wire had fallen across the sidewalk and he picked it up to wrap it around a post. He walked a distance of about thirty feet with it in his hands, when he suddenly pitched forward dead. In pulling the wire to fit it up, it touched a live wire which connected the current.

Stampede at an Exhibition.

At an exhibition of tableaux by a Roman Catholic society at Covington, Ky., the lights went out and the girls on the stage cried "Fire," causing a panic and stampede from the crowded building. Many were trampled upon and bruised, but none is reported dangerous, hurt.

Spring Wheat Crop Damaged.

Serious and irreparable damage has been done spring wheat in the Northwest just now; how serious is a question upon which interested men differ. The most conservative view, based on conditions as they are to-day, does not give hope of a crop exceeding 60 per cent of that produced in Minnesota and the Dakotas last year.

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New Bridge for Mississippi.

United States engineers and surveyors are at work in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., making the plans and specifications for the proposed new bridge across the Mississippi river.

Male Certain of Death.

Tying around his neck a rope, which was attached to a heavy stone, W. H. Brockway plunged from the bridge over the Cache La Poudre river, near Greeley, Colo., and was drowned.

Denver Times Changes Hand.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Hogs sold in Nebraska at \$2.85 per cwt. in 1896. This year they sold at \$1.05. Yet farmers there are to be asked to vote for a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress again, so as to get back to the old \$2.85 price.

One of the new Democratic Senators from Louisiana has announced that he stands for a Protective Tariff, and the other one says he is against the 16 to 1 fallacy. There are Democrats, and there are Democrats.—Des Moines "State-Register".

"I shall never drop the silver question until the little coterie of English financiers cease to meet in secret and plan the laws of this country." That is what Bryan told the people at Wichita, Kansas. In the meantime the English manufacturers are begging for mercy; and only a few days ago Americans subscribed for several millions of the British war bonds. That old bugaboo about the Rothschilds has long since ceased to be effective.—Des Moines ("Ia.") "State Register".

What shall be said of the contention of American Free Traders that trusts and combines are creatures of a Protective Tariff and cannot exist under Free-Trade conditions? Great Britain has no Protective Tariff and, by this rule should have no trusts. It appears, however, that trusts are the order of the day in Great Britain, even more than in the United States; that they already exist over there in large numbers, and that according to the "Financial News" of London, "more issues are promised."

There must be a mistake somewhere.

The Gold Democrats have spoken. They are not in love with Bryan, and in order to secure their support must do several things that would naturally lose him the support of the silver Democrats. The gold Democrats say he must publicly disown the Chicago platform, admit the silver issue is a delusion and a snare and false, irrelevant and immaterial; and he must also admit that he was a false prophet when he predicted that disaster would follow the enactment of a gold standard law. Should Billy concede all what is asked of him by the gold boys, what will the silver fellows do to him?—Sag. Cour. Herald.

The war department has begun the work of getting the 31,000 volunteers now serving in the Philippines to their homes by July 1 of next year and replacing them by a sufficient number of regulars to prevent the prestige of the United States from suffering. It is proposed to maintain an army of 40,000 regulars in the Philippines as long as required, and to do this it will be necessary to draw upon the troops now in the United States and Cuba to the extent of 9,000. All the volunteers are to be brought home and mustered out at the place of enlistment June 30, 1901, and in order to accomplish this with certainty and with the least embarrassment the homeward movement will begin early in November next.

One of the mysteries to Europeans is the fact that America is able to market the products of her manufacturers at a price which commands the markets of the world and yet the standard of wages in this country remains higher than in Europe. The tin-plate industry, for instance, offers a good example of the case just mentioned and the benefits of protection. Tin-plate manufacture was for many years a standing joke with free traders and in 1890 we manufactured no tin-plate to speak of. Yet to-day we make all that our own market uses and in addition have a surplus to export. We have completely taken away our own market from Wales and yet we are paying our tin-plate artisans the highest wages.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

At a Session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in said County, on Saturday the twenty third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

Present, JOHN J. COVENTRY,
Judge or Probate.
In the matter of the estate of William W. Sherman, deceased, Benjamin F. Sherman, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon he is ordered that Saturday the twenty first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and allowing of such account and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court; then to be heard at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And, it is further ordered, that said Benjamin F. Sherman, administrator, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by sending a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY,
June 28, 1900. JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Additional Local Matter.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention last Saturday, was called to order by R. D. Connell, Chairman of the Co. Committee, who called C. F. Kelley to the Chair. W. F. Benkelman was elected Secretary, and J. Medcalf and Wm. Woodfield, Tellers, and following committees appointed; On Resolutions J. J. Coventry, H. A. Graham and J. J. Niederer, Credentials, H. A. Bauman, Jas. Smith, and J. C. Hanson; Permanent Organization and Order of Business, D. Waldrum, W. S. Chatkin, and John Faing.

Dr. Ducey has stated the case with great force. The paragraph of his sermon which roasts the Tammany ice trust will be useful during the campaign when democratic orators owned by Croker's trust lift their voices in support of the anti-trust plank of the Kansas City platform.

Charles Dick, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, evidently believes that young America has some show in the strenuous political life. In the Philadelphia North American he says: "This is the era of the young man in important affairs of life. I am not one of those who would discourage the young man in politics. Politics is as promising a field to the young man as any other. Nor am I one of those who believe that men in professional or business life should eschew politics. Every man owes it as duty to his government to devote as much time and thought to public affairs as possible. I believe in organization and it is a good plan for the beginner to early identify himself with some party organization."

From the figures at hand it appears that more than \$100,000,000 worth of products were exported by the South during the last twelve months. In other words, the south has supplied a third of the entire enormous amount of goods exported by the whole country. This has been done under the Protective system, the system which has given life and vigor to Southern industries. Free Trade has never had any such result to show, nor has it ever had any result to show except that which tells of the hardest of hard times. Is the South ready to sacrifice this prosperity, hitherto unequalled, for a political tradition; or is it ready to break the shackles of traditional political allegiance and throw its electoral votes for the system to which it owes its prosperity? That is the question which the South must decide this fall when it decides between Theodore Roosevelt.

We affirm and adhere to the principles as embraced in our National Republican Platform.

We firmly and honestly believe that the burdens incidental to the management of our State, County, Town, and School institutions should be equally distributed, and the management and discharge of the duties connected therewith should be displayed with business abilities, care and economy, resulting in not only equal taxation, but justifiable taxation.

Michigan was admitted to the union in Jan. 26th, 1837. It was first explored by Father Marquette a priest who started a mission and named several places such as Sault St. Marie. He was a Frenchman and this is why the names are so hard to spell. Michigan is one of the most prosperous states of the union. The southern portion of the map of Michigan looks like what the girls give the boys when they request their company. It is surrounded by the greatest fresh water lakes of the world. This is why the Michiganders are so fresh. It also has the most extensive iron mines in the world, and its copper mines can not be surpassed. This is why we have more copper than dollars. Michigan has also a system of free schools and no one needs to grow up in ignorance that wants to have an education. We should feel proud of our noble state its Wolverines, Michiganders and pretty schoolmams.

A farther resolution was presented and adopted, requesting Dr. Oscar Palmer to name the delegates to be elected to the State convention, such as he might deem for the best interest and success of his candidacy for the office of Commissioner of the State Land Office. After a brief recital of the conditions surrounding his position, and thanks to the convention for their earnest support and expression of confidence, he named R. Hanson and T. A. Carney, who were elected by acclamation, the Secretary of the Convention being instructed to cast the vote of the convention.

J. J. COVENTRY
H. A. GRAHAM
JOHN J. NIEDERER.

That we most heartily endorse the candidacy of Dr. Oscar Palmer for the office of State Land Commissioner, or as a man at once both clean and capable. Further that the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for him and use every honorable means to secure his nomination.

Prot. H. A. Graham and J. J. Niedore were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and O. W. Kelley and H. A. Hansen to the Representative Convention.

Dated, June 11th, A. D. 1900.

PHILLIP MOSHIER,
MORTGAGEE.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee, June 14-13.

No instructions were given further than the above, but Messrs. Hanson and Carney each asserted in speeches which followed their election, their adherence to the candidacy of Col. Elliss for Governor.

Cycling has its ups and downs. After the downs use Barrier Salve if you're cut or bruised. It heals the hurt quickly. L. Fournier.

Wheat will not be more than half a crop in this county this year, but hay is coming on in fine shape. A little more rain please.

A fatal policy is to neglect a backache or other sign of kidney trouble. Foley's Kidney Cure is a sure remedy for Bright's disease, diabetes and gravel. L. Fournier.

M. A. Bates and daughter attended the graduating exercises at Gaylord, last week, in honor of his niece, Miss Nellie Hoy, who was one of the sweet girl graduates.

Men may differ on politics, religion or finance, but all who have tried Barrier Salve are agreed as to its worth for cuts, burns, sores, piles and skin diseases. Its the most healing medicine in the world. L. Fournier.

Cheap Insurance.
Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes or other dangerous ailment by a fifty cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. L. Fournier.

The music rendered by the Ladies' Quartette, at Commencement last week, proves beyond question that nothing compares with the "human voice, divine." An instrumental accompaniment would have been sacrilege.

RECEIVED, that we shall with delight the recompensation of our gallant leader Wm. McKinley, one who has rescued our land from prostrate industries, quickened its power with new life, and presented to us (under his wise guidance) a new life with unprecedented prosperity, but with all this, it is no more than can be expected from one who has always been true and faithful to American interests and progress. And with the added contingencies brought about by the cruel necessities of war, thereby enlarging his duties and responsibilities, we can confidently look to him as being equal to all emergencies that may arise.

And we would not forget the wisdom of our delegates at the National Convention, in Philadelphia, in selecting that honorable, upright, conscientious citizen-soldier, of New York, for Vice-President. One who needed no San Juan or McNamee to bring him to prominence before the people, but one who, in the old days of Tammany corruption, stepped forward in the path of right and honor and the people admired Theodore Roosevelt.

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NOTICE.—
Whereas my wife, Alice Mongeon, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

Dated, June 23d, 1900.

JULIA W. SOLOMON MONGEON.

Miss Woodburn of Grayling is the guest of her friend, Miss Maud Tuttle and attended the Commencement exercises last night and saw Maud graduate with high honors.—Otsego Herald,

For two years Ira W. Kelley of Mansfield, Pa., was in poor health on account of kidney trouble. He consulted several physicians, and spent considerable money for medicines without obtaining relief until he tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and now writes: "I desire to add my testimony that it may be the cause of aiding others." L. Fournier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Saturday the first DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1900, at one O'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court-House in the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford is held), by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained in the instrument of conveyance, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, namely: The south east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of Section Thirty (30) Township twenty-seven, (27) North of Range three (3) West.

Dated, June 11th, A. D. 1900.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Trumley are spending the week at Lewiston.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Crescent Bicycles.
Salling, Hanson & Co.

For SALE—A good one horse wagon, cheap. H. Stepan.

Our Band is engaged for the 4th, of July Celebration at Roscommon.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.
Salling, Hanson & Co.

For Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Miss Stella Willits is home from Detroit for her summer vacation.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

O. Palmer started for Grand Rapids Monday morning, to be ready for State Convention.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Chas. Douglas got a severe thumb from a flying stave, one day last week at the mill.

Crescent Bicycles.
Salling, Hanson & Co.

Advertised Letters—Roy Jenkins, John Stark, Frank Price, Frank Cuinkbank.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Last Sunday the thermometer registered over ninety degrees in the shade. Cool weather.

Fenissular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Anderson, of Burlington, Iowa, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sparkes.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

FOUND—Last week, at the children's Picnic Grounds, a sleeve button. Owner call at the office.

Read all about "Black Death." Salling, Hanson & Co., will tell you all about it.

Salling, Hanson & Co.'s Band will give another of their popular concerts, on the Court House grounds, Saturday.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Remember the Literary and Musical Entertainment, under the auspices of the Epworth League, June 29. Admission only 10 cents.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

Deputy Trespass Agent King, of Cheboygan County, was in town a couple of days last week. He makes it hot for timber thieves.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Andrew Peterson has completely remodeled the interior of his jewelry store, and now has one of the most attractive rooms in the state, and a fine stock of goods.

Republican Caucus.

The liveliest caucus ever held in Grayling, occurred last Friday evening. One hundred and six votes were polled which is more than double the usual number. The Stearns and Bliss forces were marshalled in battle array, but the best feeling prevailed, and when it was found that the Bliss men were largely in the majority, the Stearns men yielded graciously to the inevitable, and the entire Bliss slate of delegates were to be congratulated.

A Wealth of Beauty.

Is often hidden by unsightly pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc. Bucklin's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all skin eruptions, also cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felon, ulcers, and worst forms of piles. Only 25cts a box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Notice:

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Michigan Supreme Court has handed down a decision that ball game played on Sunday is such an illegal proceeding as to revere the active attention of the sheriff. He must stop it even if he has to arrest the whole outfit, and it is his duty to be present and stop the game if he knows of it without being asked to do it or ordered to do it.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

BORN—June 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peterson, a daughter.

FOUND—Near the school house a pair of steel bow, nose glasses. Enclosed here.

BORN—June 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Borchers (nee Minnie Abell), a son; weight eight pounds.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and can divide the advance on that account.

R. Hanson, T. A. Carney, H. Graham and R. P. Forbes, started for Grand Rapids, Tuesday, to attend the Republican State Convention.

Mrs. P. W. Stephan celebrated her 6th birthday, last Monday. Her numerous children and grand-children gave the old lady a surprise party in the evening.

Lulu Rouse, Katie Bates, Eleanor Woodfield, Grant Canfield, Lily Hansberger, Anna Jensen, Metha Hornbeck, were neither absent nor tardy for the whole school year. Good for them.

Len Phillips, a Richfield township, Roscommon Co. Farmer was fatally shot by William Hubbard, a deputy sheriff. The bullet is in his groin. The assault was unprovoked. Hubbard is in jail.

At the Great Camp, K. O. T. M., held in Grand Rapids last week, Major Boynton won out in the election for Great Commander, after a bitter fight between himself and Devere Hall of Bay City.

We were glad to see Thos. Wakely in town last Friday, as he came up to the csucas, looking in better health than for the past year. He reports the farm looking well, but suffering some what for drouth.

John A. Johnson's horse was frightened by the cars and ran away, throwing him from the wagon, fracturing his shoulder, and giving him a general shaking up. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, at Saginaw.

One of our citizens, coming home from his work one evening last week, found his little boy crying in the street, and investigation proved that the mother had deserted the home, taking a part of the furniture, and another man with her.

R. McElroy has received a copy of a photograph of one of his comrades who starved with him in Andersonville. It is as sad a sight as the pictures of any of the starving in India, and will bring tears to the eyes of any sensitive man who views it.

There will be a Literary and Musical Entertainment given at the Methodist Church on Friday evening of this week. It promises to be a local event of unusual interest.

Miss Florence Smith, of the Kafe Jacobs Conservatory of Music of Detroit, will delight all lovers of that instrument. Miss Nettie Wiley, pupil of Prof. Page, will assist with the mandolin. Prof. Martin will render a beautiful Cornet Solo, accompanied by the piano. Several of the best singers in Grayling will sing their voices to complete the best musical program that Grayling has enjoyed in at least two years. In addition Miss May Anderson, a gifted elocutionist, who has made for herself an enviable reputation, in other parts of the state, will recite several selections.

Only ten cents admission to a dollars worth of pleasure.

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Salling, Hanson & Co.

A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroys its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this malady is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

Sold by S. H. & Co.

If you want a big Potato Crop,

USE

BLACK DEATH'

Bug Killer and Fertilizer.

Two years of unprecedented success wherever introduced all over the United States has proved BLACK DEATH to be an absolute annihilator of all insects, bugs or beetles that prey on vegetation. It positively kills Potato Bugs, Watermelon Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Rose Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, etc. It will kill all kinds of creeping things that eat the leaves of vegetables or plants. For particulars call on

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Late Pupils.

The following pupils were late last week:

High School—None.

Grades 6 and 7—Two.

Grade 5—One.

Grade 4—None.

Grade 3—Two.

Grade 2—None.

Grade 1—Five.

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Carlile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face and the best doctors could give no help; but now her health is excellent." Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 5cts. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. Guaranteed.

Democratic County Convention.

On Saturday, July 14th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Democrats of Crawford county will meet in convention at the Court House in the village of Grayling, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and representative conventions and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows: Beaver Creek, five; South Branch, four; Frederic, five; Maple Forest, five; Grayling, eighteen. By Order of Committee.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, CHMN.

JOHN F. HUN, Sec.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Illes of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious long trouble which ended in consumption; I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Commencement is past. Last Thursday evening at the Opera House, Miss Astrid Bekker and Oscar Hanson received their diplomas, from the hands of the Moderator, Joseph Patterson, who justly congratulated them on having completed the prescribed course, in our school, in a highly creditable manner. The address of Prof. Bailey, of Gaylord, on the subject of citizenship, was full of subject-matter for thought and received earnest attention. The music was furnished by the Ladies' Quartette, and as usual was beyond criticism. The stage was prettily decorated with ferns and flowers, and the classcolors, red and white, above which hung their class motto, "Not Finished But Begun." Prof. Graham and his excellent corps of teachers, are to be congratulated.

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, Spike, Spring or Wheel.

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE.

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

We advise

Our Readers

to buy . . .

Vick's Seeds,

The best the world

produces.

Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGE sale under the power of sale contained in mortgages. All Savings and Loan Association of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagor.

The mortgage bears date April 29th, 1894; was recorded in Crawford County, Michigan, in office of Clerk of Crawford County, Michigan, on May 1st, 1894; and thereafter there was a sale of the same to the holder of record, one hundred five and 61/100 Dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, Grayling Township, in the west corner of Section Four (4), Martha M. Brink's Addition to the Village of Grayling, from the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1900, at 10 a.m. The sale was made by the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale, and the attorney fee provided for in mortgage and by law. Dated May 1st, 1894.

STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagor.

Attala & Venard, Attala & Venard, May 1st, 1894.

30 Bush Block, Detroit, Michigan.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Marquette, Mich.,

May 16th, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2d, 1900, viz.: Homestead application No. 9030, David R. Spencer, for the S1 of the SW1 and NW1 of the SW1 of section 32, T27 N R2 w. His name is the following, witness to prove his continuous occupation and cultivation of said land, viz.: Jasper N. West, Samuel Ostrander, R. S. Bablitt, and Leon Stephan, all of Grayling, Mich.

Sealed Bids for Painting.

Salled bids will be received by the undersigned, until June 30th, 1900, for painting (two coats) the Grayling school building; material to be furnished by the board, and work completed on or before Aug. 20th. Specifications may be seen at the office of the director. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of School Board.

ADELBERT TAYLOR, Director.

Jun 7-3w

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE

SECRET DEBATE FOR INDEPENDENCE

THE great independence debate was held with closed doors, and no record of the speeches made was kept, because it was felt that in case of the capture of any one of the members of the body that King George would have him strung up speedily in case there was written evidence that he had spoken against the supremacy of the crown.

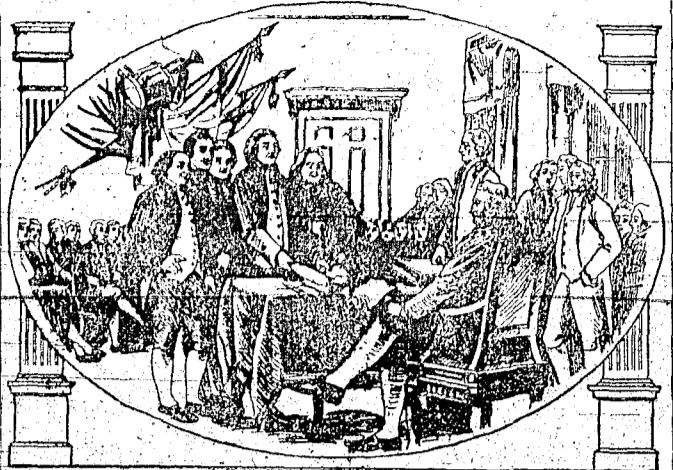
For many months the colonists had been carrying on a brave, unequal struggle with the mother country. But that struggle had been as loyal subjects of the English king, in arms, only as against certain acts of injustice. Now that other conception, at first passed in hushed whispers from man to man, and later set ringing through the colonies by the eloquence of Patrick Henry and the logic of Thomas Paine, that glorious conception of American independence was being finally weighed in the balance against the claims of George III.

And yet all knew there were grave difficulties in the way of independence. Many would have known it better could they have stood within the east room of the old statehouse through the long hours of that hot July day. There sat the Continental Congress, now pale-faced, grim and careworn.

Up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that Fourth of July, 1776, American independence hung in the balance. How eyes and thoughts were turned that summer day to the old statehouse at Philadelphia! Would the body of men gathered there take the step? Would they dare to do it?

At the east side of the chamber on a dais sat the presiding officer in his red leather chair. Before him was a large mahogany table, on which a massive inkstand of silver held a bunch of fresh quills. A document then under discussion lay beside it. The men who were to use the quills that day in making that document, "America's Magna Charta," were grouped about in a semi-circle.

They were not men of the same nationality, nor among them were two Englishmen, three Irishmen, two Scotchmen, one



Welshman; the others were born in the colonies. Not of the same occupation, either, for 24 lawyers, 14 farmers, 9 merchants, 4 physicians, 1 gospel minister and 1 manufacturer were there. Not representing the interest of a single state, but of thirteen separate little governments, tony by loudness, fears and dissensions. On the right of the chairman sat Benjamin Franklin, with his soft hair flowing down his shoulders. Farther on was Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the document on the table, now busy taking notes of the proceedings. Directly in front sat young Richard Lee, who had risen days before to read to the hushed assembly the daring resolution, "That these United Colonies are, and right ought to be, free and independent states, and that all political connection between us and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

Here, in their quaint attire, with pow-

dered hair in "cues," knee breeches and buckles, long lapp'd coats and bright bound waistcoats, sat the men who were to be known as the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Inch by inch the ground was gone over, the chamber now ringing with applause, now hushed in awe, as fiery words pictured the triumph of liberty or warning voice foretold humiliation and defeat. Then came the moment when the last word had been spoken. Even the plea for postponement because "the people are not ripe for a declaration of independence" had been finally crushed by the answer in the broad Scotch accent of Dr. Witherspoon: "Not ripe, sir! In my judgment, we hold it right, but let it go on." Almost every colony had risen with the daring resolution. Then followed great meetings in the squares where to the sound of fife and drums all the king's men, his pictures and all signs of his tyrannical majesty would be hurled into the leaping flames amid cheers and ringing of bells.

It was 2 o'clock when the vote was

OUR FLAG

Erathwhile we loved our starry flag, and stood beneath it, calm and white unrolled it waved so proudly, so pale, so fair. Erathwhile with lips that smiled, men died to keep that flag on high. That flag is ever sacred to us far less of morning's white, and evening's red, and noon-tide's cloudless blue. Repeated in the story of its colors, that and As strong as are our mountains, as deep as are our waves, Great flag, that floats above our homes, and over our soldiers' graves.

Erathwhile we thought we cared for it, our banner of the stars, and proudly claimed that galaxy and those grand hosts. But now we love it better, and are thrilled with desire, joy. And sweetly since we're learning, and we sing, It braves the storm. To tell our children of the men who in the battles, win. Have earned our flag for freedom and the life-blood of man. To tell them of our sailors who have once aglow at sea. Erathwhile all the world how fearless our marines. Erathwhile we loved our starry flag, to-day from shore to shore. We stand beneath it reverently, and love our God the more.

Westward the sun of Empire," was what we used to say. But now we're learning how to frame that text another way. For eastward drifts our commerce, and eastward sound our guns. And eastward we are sending our most precious sons. Our liberty beneath the law we'll send the ancient East. And the spirit of our West, to west the boundless years. Our flag shall mean the breaking of the age-old fetters there. Our flag shall carry love and hope for hatred and despair.

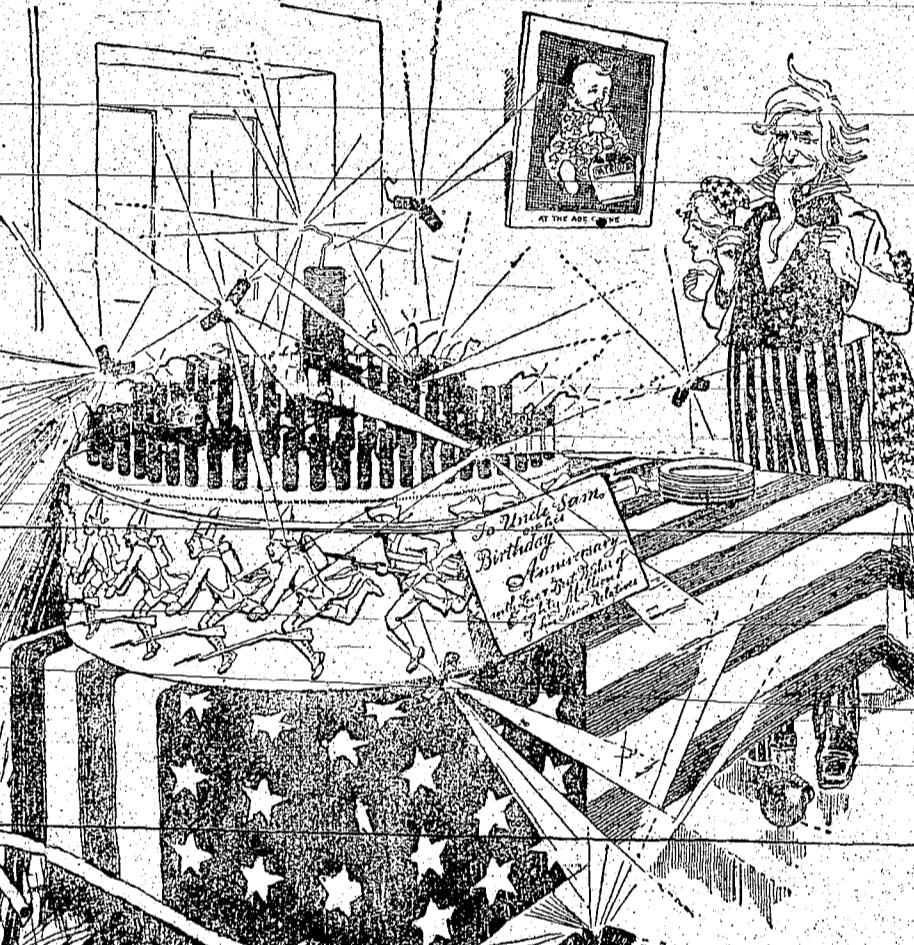
Erathwhile we loved our country's flag, baptized in blood and fire. To-day we worship it—flag of the world's desire! Jehovah guard it evermore, and keep it pure of stain. Wisdom still, right counsel to sustain. Let every little child to-day, and every gray-haired man, Be swift for that dear flag of stars to do its errand, its cause. And young and old, and rich and poor, and South and North together, hold it high, through all the world's rough weather. God bless it, whereso'er it floats, from mast-head or from spire. God guard it evermore, our flag—flag of the world's desire!—Woman's Home Companion.

WORLD-WIDE FESTIVITIES.

The Glorious Fourth Is Celebrated Over the Whole World.

The glorious Fourth is celebrated the world over. It is not confined to the United States alone, by any means. It is often said that the sun never sets upon the British empire. It is equally true that it never sets upon the American Fourth of July. Even beyond our territorial limits the day is honored all over the world, wherever there is an American commercial center or a naval ship. This latter particularly are the scenes of celebration, and upon the importance of the day, holds. Early in the morning the ship is dressed with many colored flags, all unnecessary work is stopped, national salutes are fired at noon, and the day is largely devoted to athletic sports, such as racing or sailing matches, games of baseball, etc., on shore if practicable, and to the meet as well as affects it is a day of good cheer, the tables being spread with as bounteous repasts, form and aft, as the markets will afford. The naval regulations are relaxed and it is generally a day of enjoyment unequalled by no other day of the year save Christmas.

Whenever ships of foreign nations are at port at the same time as the Americans, they are officially notified of the coming holiday, and requested to participate in the celebration. This invariably does, decorating and painting with the American vessels. In this connection may be mentioned a curious thing, well known to all navy-men. As may easily be imagined, the day is not one calculated to give sensations of manly pleasure to the British, as it celebrates the declaration of independence from the British yoke. Still, it would be very discourteous for Englishmen, now that they are on friendly terms with the United States, to refuse to participate in the gaieties of the day, so to obviate all embarrassment, in nearly every case it is customary for British ships to retire to a point from ports where there is an American warship on the Fourth of July. Ordinarily, this can be managed by adjusting the vessels' movements to this end, but when, as often happens, the American ship happens in unaware, the British ship makes an excuse for being away that day, as, for example, in the pretext of going out to sea for target practice. It very seldom has happened that a British ship has had to join the celebrations of the Fourth, but when, as often happens, the American ship happens in unaware, the British ship makes an excuse for being away that day, as, for example, in the pretext of going out to sea for target practice. It very seldom has happened that a British ship has had to join the



SIGNAL TOWERS ON THE LAKES

Will Be Placed at Points Along Michigan, Superior and Huron. In the near future the national weather bureau will begin the erection of a large number of signal towers at various points in the country for the benefit of shipping interests. From these towers will be displayed flag, pennant and light signals to warn vessels of predicted storms and tell them the directions from which the storms will come.

Twenty-one towers will be erected within the jurisdiction of the Chicago weather office. Lakes Michigan, Superior and Huron are under the Chicago office and at the various ports on these lakes steel and iron structures are to be built. They will first be placed at those points where the signal staffs heretofore in use have been blown down or have been removed at the end of their usefulness. The total height of the towers, including topmasts, will be seventy-five feet. At the base the structure will be ten feet square. The four standards or corner posts will slant inward and come together at a point fifty feet above the ground. This will be the top of the tower proper. From this point a mast or flag pole will rise twenty-five feet. The top of this mast will be displayed the flag and storm pennants. Forty-five feet above the ground will be placed the red light and ten feet above this the white light. These will be the only light signals. Wherever it is possible incandescent electric lights will be used for the lanterns. In case no electric lights are available the finest oil lamps will be utilized. Where electricity is employed the white lantern will be supplied with two lights of fifty candle power each and the red lamp will have four lights of fifty candle power each.

When the red light is displayed alone

it will indicate that there is a storm

coming from an easterly direction and when the red and white are both turned on the storm is approaching from a westerly point.

Prof. Cox says that although the two lights are placed ten feet apart, they will appear to occupy almost the same point of reference from a distance beyond five miles. Consequently the light signals can be of no value when observed so far away.

The Government recently issued an interesting document on the subject of the tower to the public in general and to intending bidders on the construction of the signal stations. In this it is stated that the tower is to be constructed of galvanized structural steel, "the design being similar to that of the ordinary steel towers used for windmills, except that the tower is extended upward in the form of a staff."

YOKO THAT LINCOLN MADE.

Now in the Agricultural Museum of the University of Illinois.

A recent rearrangement of relics in the Agricultural Museum of the University of Illinois brought to light the old ox yoke made by Abraham Lincoln and presented to the university in the early '70s. By orders of President Draper the yoke was inclosed in a

PREFER TO REMAIN IN MEXICO.

Natives of Our Sister Republic Send Out to the States.

By the last census taken in 1855 the population of Mexico was 12,578,000. By the last census of Canada, taken in 1856, its population was 5,125,000.

They are, thus, more than twice as many inhabitants in Mexico as in Canada, and the facilities of travel between Mexico and the United States are equally good, but by the last census there were 1,000,000 Canadians in the United States and only 77,000 Mexicans—a disparity so great as to require some explanation.

It has generally been supposed that a majority of the Canadians in the United States are residents of either the northern counties of New York or the manufacturing districts of New England, into which there has been of recent years a very large immigration of French-Canadians, but it is a fact that the Canadian-born population of the United States is pretty evenly distributed, and by the last Federal census there were 181,000 Canadians in Michigan, 26,000 in California, 40,000 in the State of Illinois, 17,000 in Iowa, and, more curious still, perhaps, 3,000 in Texas. Two-thirds of all the Mexicans in the United States are to be found within the State of Texas and the other one-third in the other forty-four States and Territories of the country. By the last census the whole number of Mexicans resident in New York was returned as 330, of Missouri 130, of Illinois 143, and of Colorado 60.

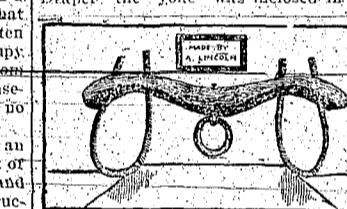
The most frequent explanation given for the scarcity of Mexican residents in the United States is found in the differences of climate. But this explanation is not the true one, as is shown by the figures in Mississippi, a State whose climate more nearly, perhaps, than any other, with the exception of Texas, resembles that of Mexico; there were only thirty-one Mexicans in Mississippi returned by the last census, in Alabama thirty-four, and in Arkansas twenty-seven, while in the North Atlantic States there were 630. Another explanation of the lack of Mexican emigration to this country is given in the unfamiliarity of its people with the language, but that view of the case is not well supported.

The republic of Mexico has not been increasing much in population through immigration in recent years and the number of American emigrants to Mexico has been continuously small. There were by the last enumeration 7,200 foreign residents in the capital city of Mexico, the total population of which was 345,000—New York Sun.

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NEW SIGNAL TOWER.

it will indicate that there is a storm coming from an easterly direction and when the red and white are both turned on the storm is approaching from a westerly point.

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A SINGING MOUSE.

Little Rodent that Warbles Just Like a Canary.

Mrs. M. E. Marshall, of Brownwood, Texas, has in her possession a singing mouse. This wonderful little animal was captured in a trap in Mrs. Marshall's home several months ago. Previous to its capture the inmates of the house frequently heard loud and most beautiful singing which seemed to come from the walls of the building. The notes of the music were almost identical with that of the other caninines of the

household, the iron parts being especially crude, indicating that they were made at a country blacksmith shop.

World's Smallest Battery.

This picture of "Hink and Dink," the youngest battery in the world, is copied from a snapshot taken of Francis Walsh, a young Kansas City lad, who has been visiting Boston lately, and Fred Wiltzinger, a youngster from Dorchester. Both are friends of Charley Nichols.

"Let's arrive at a mutual understanding," said the Englishman after the heat of the argument had subsided; "I don't want you to think I'm a liar."

"Of course not," replied the Irishman, "an' Oi don't want ye to think Oi think ye're a liar. But ye are."—Philadelphia Press.

Missionary—Was it liquor that brought you to this? Imprisoned Burglar—No, sir; it was house cleaning—spring house cleaning, sir. Missionary—Eh? House cleaning? Burglar—Yes, sir—the woman has been house cleaning, and th' stali carper was up, an' th' folks heard me—New York Weekly.

An honest young man, who had escaped a great peril by an act of heroism, was much complimented for his bravery. One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your feet." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally pointing to his pedal extremities said: "Well, here they be, m'm."—Exchange.

A Good Excuse. "Now, madam," said the crotchety judge, who had been annoyed by the digressions of previous female witnesses, "we want no hearsay evidence. Tell me only what you know. Your name, please?" "Mary Jones," replied the witness. "Your age?" "Well—or I only have hearsay evidence on that point, so I won't answer"—Collier's Weekly.

Brigget (reading laboriously)—"Hey you seen this, Pat? I sez here that when a man loses wan av his sinnes, his other sinnes get more developed. Fr. Instans, a blind mon gets more sinne av hearin', an' touch, an'—" Pat.

"Slave, an' it's quite ferent." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally pointing to his pedal extremities said: "Well, here they be, m'm."—Exchange.

The Swiss Army.

According to the statement of the ten-year-old daughter of a Massachusetts clergyman, there are ways of making an old sermon seem almost new.

"Molly," said one of the friends of this young critic, "does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

Molly cautiously, "but I think he talks loud and soft in different places the second time, so it doesn't sound the same at all."—Youth's Companion.

No Monotony.

According to the statement of the ten-year-old daughter of a Massachusetts clergyman, there are ways of making an old sermon seem almost new.

"Molly," said one of the friends of this young critic, "does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

"I think perhaps he does," returned Molly cautiously, "but I think he talks loud and soft in different places the second time, so it doesn't sound the same at all."—Youth's Companion.

ARMY SERVICE IN RUSSIA.

Russia has three armies, with different terms of service. In Europe her men are five years in the active army, thirteen in the reserve and five in the second reserve; in Asia they are seven years in the active army and six in the reserve; in Canada they are three years in the active army and fifteen in the reserve.

Unfortunately a willing person is

never always a stupid person.

Even the temperate little bees takes to the butter-cup.



When Otis said the war was over, perhaps he meant it was all over Lu-

zon.—Chicago Record.

"You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?" "Because I like his attentions."—Brooklyn Life.

Sopsy—I don't seem to get any better doctor. Dr. Kraft—You worry too much; that's what's the matter. Sopsy.

Maud—Well, summer is really here; isn't it? Nellie—We'll, I've only been engaged three times so far!—New York

Record.

Jack—"A penny for your thoughts."

Nell—"But I dare not tell them to us."

Jack—"Why—not?" Nell—"Because this isn't leap year."—Stray Stories.

As she danced out of the library: He—My mind to me a kingdom is. She—Well, it isn't one of the great powers.

"In pretty sure—Detroit Free Press.

"Did you read about that poor man who expired while laughing?" "Yes, Well, it is a terrible strain to laugh at some stories you hear!"—Chi-

ago Record.

Their only chance: "Do you believe that the negro shall inherit the earth?" "Well, it stands to reason they never get it unless by inheritance."—Town Topics.

"I hear that dear Mrs. Brown, your mother-in-law

TO AVOID DANGER.

THE
Would you love me, my darling, my
sweetheart,
Would you love me as deadly as now,
If the fortune I have were to dwindle,
Or slip through my fingers somehow—
If the millions my grandfather left me
Were ruthlessly taken away.
Would you love me, my sweetheart, my
darling,
With the love that you give me today?

THE

O, I'd love you as dearly as ever
If you hadn't a dollar to claim;
But why not get rid of all danger
By putting your wealth in my name?
I'd love you, I know, just as fondly
If I had to be put to the test;
But, dearest, suppose that I carry
The pocketbook—that'll be best!

The Trouble at Van Dorn's.

BY C. T. JACKSON.

The "troubleman" sat on the wash-bench on the sunny side of the operator's shack at Van Dorn's listening to the drip of water from great drifts of snow that crested the cabin and gazing over the valley and all the country, which, buried by the four days' April blizzard, glared in white splendor that pained the troubleman's eyes. Van Dorn's camp was the temporary terminus of the new railroad. Since the close of tracklaying in the previous November, the operator and Jimmy Wardwell, lineman and general man in charge of the newly-constructed line, had hibernated together in the blizzard.

The last-mile-of-the-line was a cut around the base of a mighty hill, and the cut made a curving terrace, with the Root river below on the one side and the rocky wall on the other. The distance to the last station was four miles, if one went straight over the high ridge that the track skirted. Today the ticker had joyously told the two men that their hibernation was ended. Then an engine and snow-plow had pushed through the cut and to the siding at Van Dorn's, where the expectant men greeted the crew with a cheer and a boiler of hot coffee. A construction train, with men and material, was due in a few hours, and the train-despatched had wired instructions to hold the snow-plow at Van Dorn's until the construction train should have arrived. The instrument on the table was still clacking merrily some further message, but the ticker suddenly stopped, and no assuring response dashed back. The operator watched the sounder, tested the instrument carefully, and then whistled to Jim and the snow-plow crew, who sat around the stove:

"Trouble on the line, Jim, somewhere line is dead. What do you suppose is up? Circuit's broken between here and Elwood. Something more about the work train he wanted to say. Jimmy, had here's your last job this season—trouble, trouble, and the troublous must hunt it up."

Now Jimmy was a young lineman on his first season; and at the announcement of "trouble," he was in a fervor to be up and doing, as Jimmen must. "Troubleman" is the term applied to the men on each division who hasten to repair the wires wherever trouble occurs. Although Jimmy was division superintendent as well as lineman, trouble at Van Dorn's was scarce, and there had not been enough to take him one hundred yards from camp all winter. By way of pastime, he had improved himself in the art of clicking keys, although he had been a fair operator before.

"You can't do much with it, lad, if it's a break," said the operator, "but just locate the trouble, and when the gets in, there'll be help to raise the wires through those drifts. No need to worry, for the train will have a clear run from Elwood."

So Jimmy tramped gaily down the cut with his lineman's kit and a pocket relay, which Jimmen seldom carry, as few of them understand telegraphy or have need to tap the wires. Halfway around the curve, where the rock wall rose almost to the top of the pole, the young man found his trouble. A branch of a gnarled oak on the hillside had split from the trunk and had borne the wire down into the cut and buried it in the snow.

"I can't do much with that," said Jimmy, "but I'll climb the pole and look over the country."

While he was strapping the steel spurs around his ankles, he noticed that the hillside snow frequently overhung the rock wall, and was dropping in sodden masses into the cut. When he had climbed to the cross arms of the pole and glanced up at the shining fields of the hilltop, four hundred feet above him, a small cottonwood tree halfway up the slope cracked sharply in the silence, and crows flew cawing from the leafless branches.

"It looks queer," said the lineman. "I do believe the whole hill is coming down!"

Fair up the dazzling blizzard beat a white surf of heavy snow. It grew swiftly to a crumpled, rolling wall with the tangled brush and timber disappearing beneath it. Along the wall about Jimmy's great drifts were falling suddenly into the cut; but it was not until the rushing snow was sweeping about his pole that the lineman dropped from his perch, to be buried beneath the dirty avalanche which ended its wild career on the leeward river below. All traces of the railroad track were obliterated.

The young lineman was senseless for a little while. When he recovered consciousness, he perceived nothing but vague darkness about him. His body was numbed by the pressure of the snow, but his arms and head were free. His head struck the trunk of a tree when he struggled to sit up, and all about him the tangled branches held back the snow until he could drag his bruised body along the side of the wall, where he saw dimly that the brush and timber had fallen to form the narrow crevices which had saved his life.

A stealthy creaking and settling of the mass, with occasional slight falls

of snow and fragments of rock and bark, made Jimmy think it would be dangerous to attempt to get out. But the April sun would swing around the western slope that afternoon, and so soften the snow that the masses above him would inevitably fall? Now or never he must get out. He crept along, crushing the snow down with his shoulders, until his head had struck a cold, tan wire running diagonally from the oak branches up along the wall.

The wire! He regarded the construction train! Had it left Elwood? Around the great base of the hill and into Van Dorn's cut it might be speedling, with the ninety men of the outfit, to be hauled over the bank into the river or dashed against the rocky wall. The slide had come just where the sharp curve had the track ahead; and there could be no warning before the train dashed into the barbedale of logs, sand and boulders.

The lineman lay face down, thinking of the joyful, red-shirted crew who had welcomed him kindly and considerately when he came, a "tenderfoot," into Van Dorn's rough camp. He must try to save those men.

"Jimmy tried to crawl back, thinking dizzily that he might find an outlet and flag them if not too late. A mass of snow fell heavily into his former resting place, and he dug his way up over it until he struck the telegraph wire again, and attempted to tear it away from his path. He took the clippers from his kit and snipped off, and then a new idea flashed through his mind. Was the wire still intact beyond the avalanche?

Which way did it lead from his gloom? If it was unbroken and free from contact with everything except the dry snow, he might use it to avert evil. Jimmy took the little relay from its case, and pressing out the snow about him, quickly wound the loose end of the wire around the connecting post of the instrument. Then he connected the section of wire he had cut off to the other brass post, and buried the free end in the ground underneath the snow, knowing that to ground the current beyond his relay would complete the circuit with any station on the line.

Then the sharp metallic clinking of the keys came, with such startling swiftness that Jimmy shrank back in the darkness with an awed cry.

"Train due Elwood 1:45. Through to Van Dorn's without stop, as instructed before. What's the matter, Van Dorn? Nothing from there since snow-plow arrived?"

It was the man at the last station beyond Elwood who was talking.

The operator at Elwood began to reply, but Jimmy Wardwell, with a cry as if the instrument could voice his impotent protest, seized the relay with trembling fingers on the keys and broke it in:

"Flag that train! Hold that train! Slide on the track in cut. This is Van Dorn's—Wardwell. Flag that train coming in past siding now." He evidently did not understand.

Jimmy dashed back one more desperate appeal:

"Slide in cut. Track destroyed. Flag train, quick, get out!"

No answer came, and in the darkness the lineman hammered uninterruptedly on the keys. "He'll do it, he'll save 'em," he muttered, deliriously; and the man beyond Elwood began to ask what it was all about, as he had not interpreted all of Jimmy's messages. Then Elwood clicked back the glad news that he had held the train, and an excited demand for an explanation was coupled thereto.

Ten minutes later the operator rushed out to the engine, where the gang foreman and the engineer were arguing whether the high bit of work ahead was through brown sandstone or just ordinary limestone.

"Great Scott!" he cried. "There's been a slide somewhere in the cut, and that pink-cheeked boy at Van Dorn's swears that he's telegraphing to me from under the top of the whole blamed hill. I don't understand what he's driving at, but you'd better run in slowly and see what's up."

The ninety men of the construction gang spent the rest of the afternoon in finding what was "up," or rather down. When they had traced Jimmy's hiding-place by means of the wire, and had carried him back to the station, it was commonly agreed that the troubleman at Van Dorn's had undergone an ex-

ceptionally interesting and unusual in a lineman's first year.—*Youth's Companion.*

Too Many Write Illegibly.

The severest criticism upon illegible writing on record was made by an English writer recently, who said: "There are a vast number of people who seem to take a positive pleasure in signing their names—and, for that matter, writing a whole letter—so that no one can read it. Women are, perhaps, the worst offenders, but they do not transgress so much with regard to their signatures as men. Nobody has any business to give other people the trouble of having to decipher hieroglyphics; and if only we all had the courage to ignore communications that give trouble to read we might at least make folks write clearly, if not prettily. Unhappily, handwriting is undoubtedly characteristic, and the worst writers usually have the loosest minds, with the result that illegible letters are almost invariably incomprehensible and ungrammatical."

How Needles Are Made.

Needles are all made by machinery. The piece of mechanism by which the needle is manufactured takes the rough steel wire, cuts it into proper lengths, files the point, flattens the head, pierces the eye, then sharpens the tiny instrument and gives it that polished finish to the purchaser. There is also a machine by which needles are counted and placed in the papers in which they are sold, these being afterwards folded by the same contrivance.

DAINTY NEW DRESSES

USE OF HEAVY LACES IS STILL IN FAVOR.

Accepted Yoke Designs Hold Their Popularity—Summer Gowns Mostly of Familiar Materials Made Up to Put a Novel Side Outfit.

New York correspondence:

Of far as fashions are concerned, summer has come on with a rush. Already the resort to summery dresses has taken on a July swing. July and August are the months for summer togoggery, though there may be quite as much call for it during most of September. The new dresses are very dainty, and though stuff and feather frill are favorite features, there are endless varieties of gowns built for simplicity.

The use of heavy laces, the tendency to brinches effects and the appreciation of washableness as a charm in the summer dress all tend to make simplicity in outline. Cluny lace in all grades and torchon, which is, after all, a phase of Cluny, and various laces that they appear under fanciful new names are as associated with curtains and tides, are

still in vogue. The trimmings were a tucked-in yoke and lace ruffles. Black and white duchess lace was used in the other.

Its bodice belt was white surah. Last June is an ox-blood mercerized gingham. White insertion banded yoke and collar, which were white duck.

While it is still a bit early to take up the no-collar bodice for outdoor wear, it is moving toward popularity. It is well established for dressy gowns and house frocks, and doubtless a few venturesome women will display the fashion on the street. Just now and until the cut becomes more general it is desirable to



IN LIGHT FABRICS FOR THE WARM SPELL.

much used flat either inserted or applied in summer frocks of prints, lawns and lightweight linens. A dainty yoke made of a chain of insertions over the shoulders and one across between these two, with a fourth added for collar may be the only elaboration of a white lawn except cuff of lace to match. When the two shoulder insertions extend to the bust line and the cross piece is lace of the same width but not nearly so deep, the lawn that appears between the side pieces is prettily held tucked. This is one of the daintiest models of the season's simplicity, one on which may ring many changes by using the same materials.

All the accepted yoke designs hold their favor. A pretty notion is to allow the lace of the yoke to seem to extend in an insertion down the top of the sleeve, as in the gown of the initial picture, which was turquoise blue greenish over cream.

The under side of such a sleeve may be plain. It is in fact a series of horizontal insertions, or it may be entirely a series of horizontal insertions except for an under cap deep enough to allow for securing the protector. The fancy continues for a bow or rosette on the bust at the left. The bow or rosette—there is a tendency to spread it into a bow—is usually of black velvet, though with otherwise "all white" gown delicate colors in shades of liberty are used, and the frequent choice of rose buttons to make that shade marked among the favorites. A sash to match, either wide and with ends tucked under, or with scarf ends about, is often knotted aside or back. Necklaces of beads or of chains with ends weighted with larger beads or with crystal balls are knotted in front, the ends hanging loose. This idea is carried out in a band of black velvet, often with ends tipped with metal

moderate it a bit. In time all will become accustomed to the new contour and to judging correctly the new lines of beauty displayed.

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Lives Insured for a Church.

The intrepid insurance agent has invaded the sacred precincts of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The commercial complexion of the newest plan for raising church funds has aroused considerable interest in the most fashionable parish in Philadelphia. To procure money for church work Dr. Mortimer, the rector, in conjunction with several members of the congregation, has been considering a scheme of insuring the lives of a number of wealthy communicants for the benefit of the church. The plan originated in the resourceful intellect of a society woman who okes out her pin-money by "writing policies" among the residents of Philadelphia's Faubourg St. Germain.

It was proposed to the heads of St. Mark's that some of the wealthy supporters of the church should insure their lives on the endowment plan, and that the church should be the beneficiary named in the policy. This would give a prospective fund of good proportions and would be splendid collateral for borrowing purposes. The members of the church taking out the insurance would, of course, pay the annual premiums. As the policies matured the proceeds would be paid over to the church.

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